GRA[illegible]

TONG[illegible] in Being.

In a Shorter, Clear[illegible] Methods

Mi[illegible]

Collected fr[illegible]

To be publish[illegible]
each Month[illegible]
With a Pre[illegible] relating
to each [illegible]

Spanish Tongue.

For the Month of *August*, 1719.

BEING

A GRAMMAR of the *Spanish* Tongue.

By JOHN HENLEY, M. A.

LONDON:

Printed for J. ROBERTS, in *Warwick-Lane*; and J. PEMBERTON, at the *Buck* and *Sun* against St. *Dunstan's* Church in *Fleetstreet*. 1719. Price [illegible]

THE

Compleat Linguist.

OR, An UNIVERSAL

GRAMMAR

Of all the Considerable

TONGUES in Being.

In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive METHOD than is extant.

Collected from the most approved Hands.

To be published Monthly, [illegible] Distinct GRAMMAR each Month, till the Whole is perfected: With a PREFACE [illegible] GRAMMAR, relating to each Tongue.

NUMB. I.

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GRAMMAR

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Spanish Tongue.

PREFACE.

THE Knowledge of the Tongues is allow'd to be one of the most Useful and Ornamental Parts of Knowledge, to all in general; and to some, a Necessary Talent. And it may justly be affirm'd, That He has no Right to the Name of a Scholar, that has not examin'd the Principles of every Considerable Language; or to that of a Gentleman, who is not a Competent Master of each Tongue that is requisite to carry him thro' any Civil Employ in the Service of the Publick.

This is Inducement enough for me, and others, who are desirous of useful

of them (as the Eastern, Western, *and* Northern, *among themselves, in each Class) is so very obvious, that one cannot be fully known, without some Acquaintance with the rest of that Family, or Species.*

The only Bar to this Sort of Study, is, That it is dry and tiresome, by the needless Length of Grammars, and the Multiplicity of Rules and Examples. I have in this Attempt, the first of this kind, endeavour'd to clear those Obstructions, and to lay down a short, clear, and full Institution of the Grammatical Principles of each Tongue; without clogging it with a Number of Definitions, that may be known at once from the common Latin Grammars; *or with an Ex-*

plication of Words, that do properly belong to a Lexicon, or a Dictionary to explain.

The present Juncture of Publick Affairs has invited me to open my Undertaking with the Spanish Tongue; concerning which it may not be improper to premise a few Remarks.

The Spanish Tongue is founded upon the Latin, with a large Mixture of the Morisco, or Arabick. This has made it something more rugged than it is in its own Nature. For the Arabick, as all the Oriental Tongues, abounds in Gutturals, which have a harsh Pronunciation, and are thought a Mark of the Antiquity of a Language; and are best pronounc'd by the Welsh, the Irish, and some Eastern Nations.

The Sound of this Tongue is grave and leisurely, and, like the People that use it, carries a kind of State and Deliberation

Ano-

Liberation, along with it to be the standard in our Tongue, and some others, or each press'd in one or two Syllables, the Spanish extends sometimes to five or six; as, Nacimiento, Birth; Levantamiento, an Uprear.

The last and most usual Dialect of it is the Castilian. We are told, That the present King Philip has, in Imitation of the Body set up at Paris by the late Monarch his Grandfather, and the best to court the Affections of the Spanish Nation, who dote upon their Tongue to an extravagant degree, erected an Academy for the Refinement of it.

In the Reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, who was likewise King of Spain, it was thought the most Polite Language in Europe.

It has been sometimes called Romance from the Latin, which is the Foundation of it: And hence the Legends of Chivalry, which have been most practis'd in this Country, and ridicul'd so well by

Cer-

Cervantes, *in his* Don Quixot, *have taken the Name of* Romances.

But in truth, the first Maternal Tongue of this Country is the Biscayan, *or the old* Cantabrian. *The* Biscayners *are the only true Original* Spaniards, *as the* Welsh *are the truest Remains of our ancient* Britons. Biscay *was never compleatly conquer'd either by the* Romans, Goths *or* Moors: *And it is remarkable, That when any of that Country is to be made a Knight, there is no Enquiry into his Descent, or whether he be clear of* Moorish *Blood; which is us'd with others.*

The Biscayan *Tongue was spoken likewise in* Navarre; *and is esteem'd to take its Rise from the* Chaldean.

Another main Dialect of this Tongue is spoken in the Kingdom of Granada, *and Part of* Andalusia, Valencia, *and* Arragon; *mostly* Arabick; *now almost worn out, except the Utterance of some Letters still retain'd; as* ç, g, j, x, z.

Another is the Catalan, *which has a ſtrong Infuſion of* French *from* Gaſcoigne. *This is ſpoken in* Catalonia, Mayorca, Minorca, Iviça, &c. *This was call'd the* Provençal; *and it is acknowledg'd by the* Italians, *that the firſt Invention of their Rhimes and Verſes came from the* Provençals. Petrarch, Boccace *and* Dante, *have preſerv'd many Words of this Dialect.*

But, as was ſaid, the moſt familiar, and the Vernacular Tongue, is the Caſtilian; *us'd alſo in* Portugal, *with a Difference in ſome Words and Pronunciations, as the* Scottiſh *differs from the* Engliſh.

The Cauſe why ſo much of the Latin *is retain'd in the* Caſtilian, *is, That the* Romans *left Colonies and Gariſons in their New Conqueſts, and order'd all Commerce and Proceedings at Law to be carried on in* Latin.

Upon

Upon the Declining of that Empire, the Vandals *from* Africk *came into* Spain, *and gave Name to* Andaluſia, *where they ſettled; and have left a Tincture of their Speech, which was a-kin to the* Gothick.

After that, the Moors *were call'd into* Spain *by* Don Julian, *a Nobleman, to revenge a Diſhonour done to his Daughter* Cava, *by* Rodrigo, *King of* Spain. *They ſtaid in this Country* 700 *Years, and fill'd the Language with* Mooriſh *words; known chiefly by the Letters above-mention'd, and the frequent prefixing the* Arabick *Particle* Al *to many others.*

Hence ariſes the Variety in the Words, Accents, Pronunciation, and Termination of the Spaniſh.

We now proceed to the Grammar.

CHAP.

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[redacted]

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

Spaniſh Tongue.

CHAP. I.

Alphabet. Pronunciation. Diphthongs. Accents.

SINGLE Letters are Twenty five. A, b, c, ç, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, x, y, z.

Double are Three; ch, ll, ñ.

A is ſounded, as *can* in *Engliſh*. As, *Mañana*.

B commonly as the *Engliſh* B: But in the Middle of a word, except it comes of the Latin, and ſome-[illegible] in the Beginning, it is pronounc'd like V Conſonant: And ſometimes B and V are written [illegible] for the other; as *bóbo*, *bóvo*; *bayle*, *vayle*; [illegible] a Voice.

B in the Middle of a word, before a Conſonant, is taken away, to ſoften the Pronunciation; as, for *ſubtil*, *futil*.

C before a, o, or u, is as k; before e or i, as the *Italian* t before ia or io in *Prudentia*, *Juſtificatione*; as *Ciruela*: Before e Conſonant it is cut off; As, *Pácto*, *Páto*, a Covenant. Mark'd thus ç, it is call'd *Cerilla*, or *Cedilla*; and pronounc'd Ths; As *çufre*, *thſufre*.

D in the Beginning, like the *Engliſh*: Except *Dios*; in which, as in the Middle and End, it is pronounc'd as dh; as, *Cada*, *Cadha*.

E, like the *Engliſh*, *lend*.

F, like the *Engliſh*; and is written for ph; as, *Filóſofo*.

G, before a, o, u, like the *Engliſh*: Before ua, like gwa; as, *guante*, *gwante*: Before ue, ui, like ghe, ghi, or the *Engliſh*, *gueſt*, *guide*; as, *guérra*, *guia*, *gherra*, *ghia*. Except, *guéro*, *aguéro*, *garguero*, *ſirguero*, *hoguéro*, *Triguéro*, *Ciguéna*, *pediguéno*, *halaguéno*, *Siguénça*, *virguénça*, *aguélo*, *deguéllo*, *requéllo*, *ſanguénto*; and words that come of the Infinitive in *guar*.

G before e and i, like je, ji, or the *Engliſh* ſhe, ſhi, but ſomething more heavily: And g and j before e and i, are written and pronounc'd one for the other.

G before

G before n in the Middle, is loſt; as, *Ignominia*, *Dinidad*.

H, in the Beginning, is pronounc'd ſtrongly; in the Middle and End, more weakly. It is not written before a Conſonant; as *Criſto*, not *Chriſto*. It is loſt after t; as *Teólogo*, not *Theólogo*. It is loſt after p, and the p turn'd into f; as *Filóſofo*. Before ue, it is like w; as *huérto*, *huésto*; or, as if g went before, tho' loſter, as *buérto*, *guésto*. If h begins a word, it is not in the Middle, except c go before; *hécho*.

I and y, are like the *Engliſh* ee; as *Tinta*, *teenta*.

I Conſonant is as above, g before e: But about *Sevil*, they pronounce it more in the Throat; *Oreja*, *ourzha*.

Hierúſalem, *Hierónimo*, and the like, ſhould be written, *Jerúſalem*, *Jerónimo*.

K is as the *Engliſh*.

L, M, N, O, P, as the *Engliſh*. P is not doubled; As, not *appetíto*, but *apetíto*. Before t in the Middle, it is loſt; as, *Captívo*, *cautívo*.

Neither is l or n doubled, when the word comes of the *Latin*; as, *Ilúſtre*, *Tirano*.

Q before ua, as the *Engliſh*: Before ue, or ui, like ke, ki. Except the word comes of the *Latin*; as *Eloquénte*.

R, in the Beginning, or doubled in the Middle, is ſounded ſtrongly; but ſingle in the Middle, gently.

S, in the Beginning, like the *Engliſh*; Single, in the Middle, between two Vowels, like a gentle z; Double, like the *Engliſh*, toſſed; In the End, like z. It is never in the Beginning, unleſs a Vowel follow: Therefore we write *Eſpéro*, not *Spero*, &c.

T, as in *Engliſh*: Never like c, before e or i, as in *Engliſh*. But they change t into c, in the writing; as *Prudéncia*.

U, like ou; as, *buche*, *bouche*. When two u's come together, and a Vowel follows, the ſecond is a Conſonant; as, *úvo*; except *vuéſtro*.

V Conſonant is like the *Engliſh*.

X is pronounc'd in the Throat, like the *Greek* χ; ch.

Y, like i, as above.

Z, as the *Engliſh*.

Ch, as the *Engliſh*.

Ll, as li: As, *Lléno*, *Lléno*. But l is never double in the End; as, *Mil*, not *Mill*.

ñ, as ni: As, *Montaña*, *Montánnia*.

A Diphthong is two Vowels ſounded like one. If the Sound of each be diſtinct, the Letter is mark'd with two Points, ¨; as, *Caïda*, *Caída*.

There are Twelve.

Ai,

1. Ai, or ay. 2. ao; where a is more founded than o; as, *Vilbáo.* 3. au; where a ſounds more than u; except *laúd, atáud.* 4. ei, ey; where e is more ſounded than i. 5. eu, where e is moſt founded. 6. ia; where a is moſt ſounded, as *Saja*: Except *mia, dia, porfia, deſvia.* 7. ie, ye; where e is moſt founded, as *viénto.* 8. io, yo; where o is moſt ſounded, as *dío*: Except *mío, río, frío, tío.* 9. iu; where i is moſt founded, as *Ciudad.* 10. oi, oy; except *óydo, róydo.* 11. ue; where e is moſt founded, as *fuérça.* 12. ui, uy; where u is moſt ſounded; as, *muy.*

Four Rules for Diphthongs.

1. IF h, or a Conſonant come between two Vowels, they cannot be a Diphthong: As, *ahínco.*

2. If neither of the Vowels coming together be i or u, they make two Syllables; as, *roér.* Except *Oſeé, Betbleém, Berſabeé.*

3. When the firſt Perſon of a Verb ends in two Vowels, and the firſt is i with an Accent upon it, it is a diſtinct Syllable; as, *Embío.*

4. If a word ends in two Vowels, and the firſt is i with no Accent, they are a Diphthong: As,

Grá-

Grácia. So where the Accent is on the laſt; as, *Nación.* Except *Anciáno, Dioclesiáno, Diábolo.*

There are Five Triphthongs, or three Vowels in one Syllable: iai, yay, where a is more heard than i: iey, yey, where e is moſt heard: iuy, yuy, where u is moſt ſounded: uai, uay, and uei, uey.

ACCENTS.

THE *Spaniſh* is not ty'd to the *Latin* Accents; as, *Geneſis, Genésis:* Yet words deriv'd of the *Latin*, keep the *Latin* Accents commonly; except ſome proper Names, and words in d, l, n, r: For theſe laſt have always the Accent in the laſt Syllable; As, *uniſtád.* Except ſome again in l, n, or r; as, *ángel, jóven, cáncer*, and more, that may be found rightly accented in the *Dictionary.*

All Nouns in ion and or, have the Accent in the laſt Syllable: So in i, s, z. Except *Adíos.*

There are often two or three Accents in one word: As, *Ciértaménte, múy buénaménte.*

Some words are always accented: As, *hé, há, y'd, y'r, aquí, acá, ſéd, ſóy, cál, báz, grán, ay', auguſtín, acullá.*

Some

Some words are ſometimes accented, ſometimes not. *Al*, if an Article, is not accented; if no Article, it is. As, *en al*, on ſome Thing; *al Peter*, to Mr.

Aun, if *que* follows, is not accented; but if a Queſtion be aſked, it is. As, *Aún duérmes?*

Ante, if a Prepoſition, is not accented; if an Adverb, it is. As, *Anté vino que.*

Cerca, if a Prepoſition, is not accented; otherwiſe, or if *de* comes with it, it is.

Domi, if a Poſſeſſive, is not accented; elſe it is.

Do is not accented, except a Queſtion be aſked.

Entre, if a Prepoſition, is not accented; elſe it is.

Mas, if a Conjunction, is not accented; elſe it is.

Medio, in Compoſition, is not accented; elſe it is.

Nos, unleſs it be a Nominative Caſe, is not accented.

Un is not accented, unleſs *y* goes before it.

No Articles are accented, while they keep the Nature of Articles: Nor are many words that may be found in the *Dictionary*; as, *don*, *doña*, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Noun, Caſe, Gender, Compariſon, &c.

THE Nature and Kinds of Nouns may be readily known by the common Grammars of the *Latin* Tongue.

If the Singular Number ends in a Vowel, the Plural is made by adding s; as, *Libro, Libros*: Except ſome, which take es in the Plural; as, *rey, ley, fe, buey; reyes*, &c.

Words in x, change x into ges in the Plural; as, *relox, relóges*.

All Nouns ending in a Conſonant, take es in the Plural; as, *Mercéd, Mercédes*.

The *Spaniſh* Salutation is in the Plural Number: As,

Buenos, or, *nas*,	*Dias*	Good	Day.
	Tardes		Evening.
	Noches		Night.
	Años		Year.
	Paſquas		*Eaſter*, &c.

The

The CASES have all one Ending, and are declin'd with an Article.

GENDERS are Three: Maſculine, *el*; Feminine, *la*; Neuter, *lo*: But this is ſeldom us'd.

NOUNS in *l*, *o*, *r*, are commonly Maſculines: Except *la Cercél*, *la Piél*, and ſome others.

Nouns in *a*, *d*, or *ion*, are commonly Feminines.

Names of Trees are commonly Maſculine, and Fruits the Feminine: Except ſome, whoſe Tree and Fruit are both Maſculine; and ſome, whoſe Fruit is Maſculine, and Tree Feminine.

Verbals Maſculine in *or*, are Feminines, by putting to *a*; as, *Habledór*, *Habledóra*.

So Nouns in *o*, by changing it into *a*; as, *Honrádo*, *Honráda*.

Sing.	MASCULINE.	Plu.
N.	*el Maéſtro*	*los*
G.	*del* - - - - -	*de los*
D.	*para el* - - -	*para los Maéſtros*
A.	*al*, or *el* - -	*a los*
A.	*del* - - - - -	*de los*

C FEMI-

Feminæ.

Sing.		Plu.	
N. *la*	*Doctrina*	*las*	*Doctrinas*
G. *de la*		*de las*	
D. *para la*		*para las*	
A. *á la*		*á las*	
A. *de la*		*de las*	

Neuter.

Sing.		Plu.	
lo	*Malo*	*los*	*Malos*
de lo		*de los*	
para lo		*para los*	
á lo		*á los*	
de lo		*de los*	

Adjectives are declin'd like Substantives.

Grande is sometimes a Substantive: As, *un Grande d' España*, a Grandee of *Spain*. And if it comes before a word that begins with a Consonant, it loses *de*; as, *gran Bretaña*.

So *bueno*, *malo*, *tanto*, *quanto*, are sometimes abridg'd to *buen*, *mal*, *tan*, *quan*. But *tanto* and *quanto* before *mas*, *mayor*, *menos*, are never abridg'd; nor before Comparatives.

Que tanto is often us'd for *quanto*, in asking a Question.

Mucho and *poco* are sometimes Substantives.

Harto, enough, is either an Adverb, or an Adjective, as it is us'd.

If a word begins with a Vowel, the Article Maſculine is put often for the Feminine: As, *el agua.*

In Appellatives, the Article always goes along with the Noun, in both Numbers; *el Libro, los Libros*: But not with proper Names, nor with *Dios*, except ſome Epithet be joined to it; as, *El Dios Todo poderoſo.*

The Comparative is form'd by *mas*, more, or *menos*, leſs.

The Superlative, by *muy*, moſt; or by adding *iſſimo, iſſime*, to the End,

Adverbs and Prepoſitions are ſometimes compar'd.

There are ſome irregular Compariſons; as, *buéno, mejór*; *malo, peór*, &c.

Numeral Nouns are either Cardinal; as, *uno, dos, tres*, &c.

Ciento, before a word, loſes *to*; as, *Cien Millones.* When *un* is before it, it is a Subſtantive; As, *un Ciento*, an Hundred.

Or Ordinal; as, *primêro, ſegúndo*, &c.

After *vigeſimo*, &c. you ſay, *primo*, and *tercio*; not *primero, tercero.*

There are Nouns of Counties; as, *Andalúz*; of Nations, as *Ingleſes*; Derivatives, as *Mentiróſo*; of Exceſs, in *udo, ezo, uda* and *aza*; of Diminution, in *ico, íto, éta, uela, illa, íllo*: In-

terrogatives, as *quanto*? Adverbials, as *una vez* once, *&c.*

The *Spaniards* have more Diminutives and Subdiminutives, than any Tongue.

The words *fulano, bulano, sutano,* are us'd for any one; as *John a Nokes,* and *John a Stiles,* in our Law.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Pronoun, Substantive, and Adjective.

PRONOUNS are Primitives; As, *yo, tu, ſi, éſte, aquéſte, él, éſſe, aquél, el qual, que, quien*: And *miſmo*, or *miſme*, may be join'd; as, *yo miſmo*, I my ſelf, &c.

And *proprio* is us'd for *miſmo*; as, *yo proprio*.

The Nature and Kinds of Pronouns may be ſeen in the common Grammars.

To declin'd.

	Sing.	Plu.
N.	*To.*	*Nos, noſotros, & Fem.*
G.	*de mi.*	*de nos.* [*noſotras,*
D.	*para mi.*	*para nos.*
A.	*a mi, a me.*	*a nos.*
A.	*de mi.*	*de nos.*

Nos, implying Greatneſs, comes before proper Names Singular; as, *Nos Don* Carlos, *Roy*, &c.

Nos

Nos is put to the firſt Perſon Plural of the Imperative Mood, by taking *s* from the Verb; as, *vámonos*, for *vamos nos*, let us go.

Mi, *Mio*, declin'd.

Sing.		Plu.
N. *Mi, mio, mia* Fem.		*mis, mios, mias* Fem.
G. *de*	*mi, mio, mia.*	*de*, &c.
D. *para*		
A. *a*		
A. *de*		

The *Spaniards* have this Phraſe; *Que ſera de mi, de ti?* What will become of me, you?

The Poſſeſſives, *mi*, *tu*, *ſu*, are us'd in Conjunction with another: As, *mi*, *tu*, *ſu*, *Cavallo*; my, thy, his Horſe. But in Anſwer to a Queſtion, *mio*, *tuyo*, *ſuyo*, are us'd alone: *Cuya es eſſa eſpada? Mía.*

So in relating a Thing ſpoken of before, or at the End of a Sentence, *mio*, *tuyo*, *ſuyo*, are us'd; not *mi*, *tu*, *ſu*: As, *Cavallo no es mío.* And *Caſa tuya*; not *mi*, *tu*.

Add *s* to *mi*, *tu*, *ſu*, to make the Plural. *Nueſtro---ſtra---ſtros---ſtras*, our.

Tu

Tu declin'd.

Sing.		Plu.
Tu.	}	*Vos, voſotros—ras.*
de ti.		*de vos.*
para ti.		&c.
a ti, a te.		
de te.		

Os at the End of the Infinitive, is *vos*; as, *hablarós*, to ſpeak to you: And at other Times; as, *yo vs digo*, I tell you.

Hence, *Tu, tujo, tuja*; *Tus, tujos, tujas*; and *Vueſtro—ra—ros—ras.*

The *Spaniards*, in ſpeaking to the meaneſt Sort of People, uſe the Second Perſon Singular; *Tu, ti, te*: To thoſe of Middle Rank, the Second Perſon Plural; as, *traéd aqui*, bring hither: To others, always the Third Perſon; as, *Quiere andar?* Will you go? *Vueſtra merced*, is us'd for *vos*; as *voſſignoria*, in *Italian*.

Si declin'd.

de Si, or *ſe.*		
para }	}	Hence, *Su, ſujo, ſuja*;
a } *Si*, or *ſe.*	}	*Sus, ſujos, ſujas.*
de }	}	

Se is often us'd for *tu*, or *vos*; and *le* or *lo* are join'd to *me, te*, or *ſe.*

Se

Se comes before, or after Verbs; as, *el ſe va*, he goes away. So, *me*; as, *no me voy*, I go not. Sometimes *me* or *ti* follow *ſe*; as, *Que ſe me da a mi?* What care I for it?

Se is us'd in the Dative before *lo*; as, *yo ſe lo dire.*

	Sing.			Plu.	
	M.	F.	N.	M. & N.	F.
N.	*Eſte,*	*eſta,*	*eſto.*	*Eſtos,*	*eſtas.*
G.	*deſte,*	*deſta,*	*deſto,*	*deſtos,*	*deſtas.*
D.	*para eſte,* &c.			*para,* &c.	

Eſte and *eſſe* are often join'd to *otro*, e being cut off; as, *eſtotro, eſſotro.*

El the Pronoun, and *El* the Article, differ in declining: One makes *los, las,* in the Plural; the other, *ellos, ellas.*

El,	*ella,*	*ello.*	*Ellos,*	*ellas.*
del,	*della,*	*dello.*	*dellos,*	*dellas.*
para el, &c.			*para,* &c.	

The Pronoun *Le* is commonly us'd before a Verb; as, *Le dixo,* He told him: And ſet after the Infinitive, by turning *r* into *l*; as, *hablarle, hablálle,* to ſpeak to him.

Que, Who. So, *Quien.*

Que.
de que.
para que.
a que.
de que.

Qual,

Qual, *quales*, Pl. of all Genders. *Quales* has *los* and *las* before it.

Que is often us'd for *qual* and *como*; and *que tanto*, for *quanto*.

Quier and *quiera* are join'd to *quien* and *qual*; as, *qualquier*, whosoever.

CHAP. IV.

Verb, Conjugations, and Terminations.

VERBS are the ſame as the *Latin*: The Paſſive is form'd by *Soy*, I am, and a Participle; as, *Soy amádo*: Or with *Se*, and the Third Perſon Active, Singular or Plural; as, *Se dizen*, they are ſaid.

Gerund in *do* is like the *Latin*: That in *di* is expreſs'd by *de* and the Infinitive Mood, as *de amár*, of loving: That in *dum*, by *a* and the Infinitive, or the Infinitive of *ſoy* and a Participle; *a amar*, or *ſer amado*, to be loved.

The reſt we ſhall ſee hereafter.

Conjugations are Three; in *ar*, *er*, and *ir* or *yr*. Theſe, and the Terminations of each, will be underſtood by their reſpective Paradigms, or Forms of declining.

Avér and *Sér* are the two Auxiliary Verbs to the reſt, and therefore muſt firſt be declin'd.

Aver,

Avér. Indicative Mood.

Preſent. *He, ás, á,* or *hé. Émos* or *hemos, éys, án.*

Imperfect. *Avía--ías--ía- --íamos--íades--ían.*

Perfect. *íve, viſte, ívo* } *vímos--íſtes--viéron.*
búvo } *buviéron.*
óvo } *oviéron.*

Future. *Auré--rás--rá--rémos--réys--rán.*

Imperative. *A'yas--ya- --yámos--yáys--yan.*

For this is often us'd the Imperative *Ten*, of *Tengo*, I hold, thus:

Tén. Ténga. Tengámos. Tenéd. Téngan.

Subjunctive.

Preſent, like the Imperative, *aya, ayás, aya,* &c.

Imperf. *auría--ías--ía--íamos--íades--ían.*
Or, *uviéra--ras--ra--ramos--rades--ran.*
Or, *uvieſſe--eſſes--eſſe--éſſemos--éſſedes--éſſen.*

Perfect, like the Preſent, adding *avído* to it.

Future. *uviére--éres--ére--éremos--eredes--eren.*
Or, *auré--rás--rá--rémos--réys--ran.*

Infinitive.

Preſent, *avér.* Perfect, *avér avído.* Future, *eſpéro d' avér.* Gerund, *aviéndo.* Participle,

ticiple, *avído.* Partic. Future, *el que eſpéra de aver.*

Tengo is often us'd for the auxiliary Verb *avér*, eſpecially after *digo*, I ſay.

Indicative.

Preſent. *Soy--eres--es--ſomos--ſoys--ſon.*

Imperf. *--ra--ramos--rades--ran.*

Perfect. *fuy--fuiſte--fue--fuimos--iſtes--eron.*

Or, *be*, or *ave ſido*, I have been, &c.

Pluperfect. *avía ſido*--&c.--

Future. *ſeré--rás--rá--remos--réys--rán.*

Imperative. *ſe*, or *ſey--ſea--ſeámos, ſéd, ſéan.*

Subjunctive.

Preſent. *Sea,--as,--a,--amos,--ays,--an.*

Imperf. *fuera--ras--ra--ramos--rades--ran.*

Or, *ſería--rías--ría--ríamos--ríades--rían.*

Or, *ſueſſe--eſſes--eſſe--eſſemos--eſſedes--eſſen.*

Perfect. *aya ſido*, &c.

Pluperfect. *uviéra*, or *uvieſſe ſido*, &c.

Future. *fuére--éres--ére--éremos--éredes--éren.*

Or, *avre ſido*, &c.

Infinitive.

[redacted]

Future, *avér de sér.* Gerund, *siéndo.* Participle, *sído.*

CHAP. V.

Estár is often us'd for the auxiliary Verb *Sér.*

CHAP. V.

The Three Regular Conjugations.

1. N *ar*; *Revelár.*

I Indicative.

	Sing.	Plu.
Preſent.	*Revélo--vélas--véla--*	*velámos--veláys--vélan.*
Imperf.	*veláva--lávas--láva--*	*lávamos--lávades--lávan.*
Perfect.	*revelé--láſte--ló--*	*lámos--láſtes--laron.*
	Or, *hé reveládo--&c.*	
Pluperf.	*aviá revelado, aviés--&c.*	
Future.	*revelaré--rás--rá--*	*rémos--réys--ran.*

For the Future of this Mood, is often us'd the Infinitive, and the Preſent Tenſe of *avér*, with a Particle between: As,

Revelár lo hé, lo hás, lo há--&c.---

Oy'r lo hé--lo hás--&c.--

Impera-

Imperative.

Revéla–véle– velémos–velád–vélen.

Subjunctive.

Preſent. *Revéle–les–le– lémos–léys–revélen.*

Imperf. *reveléra–ras–ra– ramos–rades–ran.*

Or, *–laria–rias–ría– ríamos–ríades–rian.*

Or, *–laſſe–ſes–ſe– ſemos–ſedes–ſen.*

Perfect. *aya revelado–&c.–*

Pluperfect. *uviéra*, or *uviéſſe revelado–&c.*

Future. *revelére–res–re– remos–redes–ren.*

Or, *uviére*, or *uvré revelado*, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent, *Revelár.* Perfect, *avér reveládo.* Future, *avér*, or *eſperár de revelár.* Gerund, *revelando.*

Supine Active, *a revelár.*

Supine Paſſive, *de ſér revelado.*

Participle Preſ. Active, *el que revéla.*

Participle Perf. Paſſive, *reveládo.*

When the auxiliary Verbs *Hé* or *Tengo* come with the Future, and *me, te, ſe, le, la, lo, les, las, los;*

los; *He* or *Tengo* ſhould be put laſt: As, *reñir te he*, I ſhall, or muſt chide thee.

When *le*, *la*, *lo*, *les*, *las*, *los*, come before or after the Infinitive, the *r* is turned to *l*; as *dezirle*, *dezille*.

The Participle Preſent Active is form'd likewiſe in *ente*; as. *Creciente*, growing.

2. *Er*, *Entender*.

Indicative.

Preſent. *Entiéndo--des--de--demos--déys--tienden.*

Imperf. *entendía--días--ía--íamos--íades--ían.*

Perfect. *entendí--díſte--dió--dimos--diſtes--dieron.*

Or, *hé*, or *íve entendído*, &c.

Pluperfect. *avía entendido*--&c.

Future. *entenderé--rás--rá--rémos--réys--rán.*

Imperative.

Entiénde--énde--dámos--ded--dan.

Subjunctive.

Preſent. *Entienda--das--da--dámos--dáys--dan.*

Imperfect. *entendiéra--éras--éra--éramos--érades--éran.*

Or, *entendiéſſe*, *ſes*, *ſe*, *ſemos*, *ſedes*, *ſen.*

Per-

Perfect. *aya entendido*, &c.
Pluperf. *uviéra*, or *uviesse entendido.*
Future. *entendiére—ere—re—remos—redes—ren.*
Or, *uviére*, or *aurè entendido.*

Infinitive.

Pref. *entender.* Perf. *aver entendido.*
Future, *avér*, or *esperár de entender.*
Gerund, *entendiendo.* Supine Active, *entendér.* Sup. Paſſ. *de ſer entendido.*
Partic. Pref. Act. *el que entiénde.*
Partic. Perf. Paſſ. *entendido.*

3. In *ir*, or *yr*. *Oy'r.*

Indicative.

Preſent. *Oy'o*, or *oy'go—oyes—je—ymos—ys—oyen.*
Imperf. *oya—as—a—amos—ades—an.*
Perfect. *oy—y'ſte—yò—ymos—y'ſtei—oyeron.*
Or, *he*, or *ave*, *oy'do*, &c.
Pluperf. *avía oy'do*, &c.
Future. *oyré—oyrás—oyrá—remos—reis—rán.*

Imperative.

Oy'e—oy'ga } *oyámos—oy'd—oyán.* }
oyes } *oygan.* }

Subjun-

Subjunctive.

Preſent. *óya, as, a, ámos, áis, an.*
Or, *óyga, gas, ga, gámos, gáis, gan.*
Imperf. *oyéra, ras, ra, ramos, rades, ran.*
Or, *oyería, ías, ía, íamos, iades, ían.*
Or, *oyeſſe, ſes, ſe, ſemos, ſedes, ſen.*
Perfect. *aya oy'do, &c.*
Pluperf. *uviéra,* or *uviéſſe oy'do, &c.*
Future. *oyére, éres, ére, éremos, éredes, éren.*
Or, *uviére,* or *avré oy'do, &c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. *Oy'r.* } Perfect. *avér oy'do.*
Oír. } Future. *avér de oy'r.*

Gerund *oyéndo.* Supine Active, *a oy'r.*
Supine Paſſive, *de ſer oy'do.*
Partic. Pref. Act. *el que oye.*
Partic. Perf. Paſſ. *oydo.*

VERBS *Paſſive*

ARE form'd with *Sér, avér,* and the Participle perfect paſſive; which is made by taking *r* from the Infinitive, and adding *do*; and chang-

changing the laſt *e* into *y* or *i*, in the Second Conjugation; as, *entender*, *entendido*.

Indicative.

Preſent, *Soy revelado*, &c. Imperf. *era revelado*, &c.

Perfect, *fuy revelado*, &c. Or *hé*, or *úve ſido revelado*, &c.

Pluperf. *avia ſido reveládo*, &c.

Future, *ſeré reveládo*, &c.

Imperative.

Sé revelado, &c.

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Sea revelado*, &c. Imperf. *fuéra*, *ſería*, *fueſſe revelado*, &c. Perf. *aya ſido revelado*, &c.

Pluperf. *uviéra*, or *uvieſſe ſido revelado*, &c.

Future, *fuére*, or *uviére*, or *avré ſido revelado*, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent, *Ser revelado*. Perf. *avér ſido revelado*.

Future, *avér de ſér revelado*.

Partic. Preſent, *Lo que es revelado*.

Partic. Future, *Lo que ha de ſér revelado*.

Se join'd to the Third Perſon of a Verb Active, makes it Paſſive; as, *Se dize*, it is ſaid.

CHAP. VI.

VERBS *Irregular of the First Conjugation.*

Dár, Eſtár, Andár.

I. DÁR. Indicative.

Preſ. *Doy--das--da ; dámos, dáys, dán.*

Imperf. *dava--vas--va-- vamos--vades--van.*

Perfect. *di--diſti--dió-- dimos--diſtes--dieron.*

Or, *hé dádo, &c.*

Pluperf. *avia dado, &c.*

Future. *daré--rás--rá-- rémos--réys--ran.*

Imperative.

Dá--dé-- demos--dád--den.

Subjunctive.

Preſent. *De, des, de ; demos, des, den.*

Imperf. *diéra, ras, ra ; ramos, rades, ran.*

Or, *daria, rias, ria, &c.*

Or, *dieſſe, ſes, ſe, &c.*

Perf.

Perf. *aya dádo*, &c.

Plup. *uviéra, uviéſſe dádo*, &c.

Future. *diéra, ras, ra*, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſ. *Dár.* Perf. *avér dádo.* Gerund, *dando.*

Part. Preſ. Active. *el que da,*

Partic. Perf. Paſſ. *dádo.* Partic. Fut. *El que há*, or *eſpéra de dár.*

Many Verbs change the Infinitive *Car* into *qué*, and *gar* into *gué*, in the Perfect Indicative: As, *Cercár, cerqué*; *Bogár, bogué.*

2. *Eſtár.* Indicative.

Preſ. *Eſtoy--ſtás--ſtá--ſtamos--ſtáys--ſtán.*

Imperf. *eſtava, vas*, &c.

Perf. *eſtuvi, viſte, tuvo*; *vimos, viſtes, viéron.*

Or, *hé eſtádo*, &c.

Plup. *avía eſtado*, &c.

Fut. *eſtará, rás*, &c.

Imperative.

Eſtá } *eſtè*; *eſtémos, eſtád, eſtén.*
ſta }

Subjun-

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Eſté–ſtés–ſté– ſtémos–ſtéys–ſtén.*

Imperf. *eſtuviéra, ras,* &c.
eſtaría, ías, &c.
eſtuvieſſe, ſes, ſe, &c.

Perfect. *aya eſtado,* &c.

Plup. *uviéra, uviéſſe eſtádo,* &c.

Future. *eſtuviére, res, re,* &c.
Or, *uviére,* or *avré eſtado,* &c.

Infinitive.

Pref. *Eſtár.* Perf. *avér eſtádo.* Fut. *avér,* or *eſperár d' eſtár.* Gerund, *eſtando.* Partic. *eſtádo,*

There are Variety of Verbs that make the Preſent Indicative, by changing in the Penult of the Infinitive *e* into *ie*, and *o* into *ue*; As, *aſſentár, aſſiento*; *Colgár, cuélgo,* &c.

3. *Andár.* Indicative,

Pref. *Ando, das, da*; *dámos, dáys, dan.*

Imp. *andava, vas,* &c.

Perf. *anduve–viſte–duvo– vímos–viſtes–viéron.*
Or, *bé andádo.*

Plup. *avía andádo.*

Fut. *andaré, ras,* &c.

Impera-

Imperative.

Ande, ande, andémos, ad, ándan.

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Ande, des, de, &c.*

Imperf. *anduviera, ras, &c.*
anduría, rías, &c.
anduviésse, ses, &c.

Perf. *aya andádo.*

Plup. *uviera,* or *uviésse andádo, &c.*

Fut. *anduviére, res, &c.*

Infinitive.

Pref. *Andár.* Perf. *avér andádo.*

Fut. *avér,* or *esperár de andár.*

Gerund, *andándo.* Part. Pref. Act. *el que ánda.*

Part. Perf. Pass. *andádo.*

CHAP. VII.

VERBS *Irregular of the Second Conjugation.*

Tenér, Sabér, Traér, Podér, Querér, Ponér, Hazér, Caber, Vér.

I. *Raér.* Indicative.

T Pref. *Tráyo–tráeis–trae–émos–éys–en.*

Imperf. *traya–trayas–traya–trayamos–trayays–trayan.*

Perf. *truxe* } *–xiste–xo–ximos–xisteis–eron.*
traxe }

Or, *hé tráydo.*

Plup. *avía tráydo.*

Fut. *traeré–rás–rá–rémos–réys–rán.*

Imperative.

Trae–tráyga–traémos–éd–ygan.

Subjun-

Pref. *Traxe* } *traxera* } &c.
Traya

Imp. *traxéra* } *ras*, &c.
traxesse } *esses*, &c.

Perf. *aya traydo.* Pluperf. *ouvera* } of *ouvieſſe*
tráydo.

Fut. *truxére-éres*, &c.

Infinitive.

Pref. *Traer.* Perf. *avér tray'do.* Fut. *avér de*
traér. Ger. *trayendo.*

Some Verbs in *cer* make the Preſent Indicative, by adding *j* before *c*; as, *acontecer*, *acontéſco*, &c. But *vencér*, *ténger* } *venzo*, &c.

Some Verbs in *ger* make the Preſent Indicative, by changing *g* into *j*; as, *coger*, *cójo*. Some add *o* to the laſt ſyllable but one of the Infinitive; as, *defender*, *defiendo*. Some make the Preſent Tenſe by turning the *e* of the Infinitive into *ue*; as, *bolvér*, *buélvo*.

Caér, *roér*, *valér*, make the Preſent, *cáygo*, *róygo*, *valgo*.

Compound Verbs are declin'd like the Simple.

2. *Saber*, Indic.

Pref. *Sé, sábes, sabe— bémos—beis—sábem.*

Imp. *sabia—as*, &c.

Perf. *Supe—iſte—ſupo—pimos—iſtes—ſerão*
Or, *hé ſabido*, &c.

Plup. *avia ſabido.*

Fut. *Saberé—ás—á*, &c.

Fut. *Iruxeire—eiras*, &c.

Imperative.

Sabe—ſepa—ſepamos—ſabéi—ſepam.

Pref. Trazer. Perf. *auér trazido.* Fut. *auér de trazer.* Ger. *trazendo.*

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Sepa—pas—pa—pamos—pais—pam.*

Imp. *Supiéra* } *ras* } &c.
ſabria } *ias* }

Perf. *aya ſabido*, &c. Plup. *auéra ou auéſſe ſabido.*

Fut. *Supiére—éres*, &c. Or, *auére, ou áure ſabido*, &c.

Infin.

Pref. *Saber.* Ger. *Sabiéndo.*

3. Te-

3. *Tenér.*

Pref. *Tengo : tiene--tenémos--néys--tienen.*

Imp. *tenía--ías,* &c.

Perfect. *tuvo--viste--vímos,* &c.

Or, *bé tenído,* &c.

Plu. *avía tenído.*

Fut. *Tendré* } *rás--rá,* &c. }
Terné } *nás--né,* &c. }

Imperative.

Ten--tenga--gámos--ned--gan.

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Tenga--gas,* &c.

Imp. *Tuviéra* } Perf. *ayá tenído.*
Terría } Plup. *uviéra,* or *uviesse te--*
Tuviesse } *nído.*

Fut. *tuviére,* or *oviére tenído.*

Infin. *Tenér.* Ger. *Teniéndo.*

4. *Podér.* Indicative.

Pref. *Puédo--des--de--podémos--déys--pueden.*

Imp. *podía--ías,* &c.

Perf. *pude--diste--pudo--dímos,* &c.

Or, *bé podído.*

Plup. *avía podido.*

Fut. *podré--rás*, &c.

It wants the Imperative.

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Pueda--das--da--* *Podámos--podáys--puédan.*

Imp. *pudiéra*, *podria*, *pudieſſe* } Perf. *aya podido.* Plup. *uviéra podido.*

Fut. *pudiére*, or *auré podido.*

Infin. *Podér*, Ger. *Pudiéndo.*

5. *Querer*, Indic.

Pref. *Quiero--res--re--* *remos--reys--ren.*

Imp. *queria--ías*, &c.

Perf. *quiſe--iſte--ſo*, &c. Or, *he querído*, &c.

Plup. *avia querído.* Fut. *querré--rás*, &c.

Imperat. *Quére--ra--* *ramos--réd--ran.*

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Quera*, *Querra* } *ras--ra--* *ramos--ráys--ran.*

Imp. *quiſiéra*, *querría*, *quiſieſſe* } Perf. *aya querído.* Plup. *uviéra querído.* Fut. *quiſiére*, or *auré querído.*

Infin.

Infin. *Querér.* Ger. *Queriendo.*

Add *mas* to *quiero*, and it signifies, I had rather.

Pref. *Pongo--pones--ne--* *nemos--neis--gen.*

Imp. *ponía.* Perf. *puse--fiste--so*, &c.

Or, *bé puesto.*

Plup. *avía puesto.*

Fut. *porné* } *rás*, &c.
pondré }

Imperat. *Pon--ponga--* *gamos--poned--pongan.*

Subj.

Present. *Ponga--gas*, &c.

Imperf. *pusiéra.*
pornía.
pondría.
pusiesse.

Perf. *aya puesto.* Fut. *pusiére.* Ger. *poniendo.*

7. *Hazér.* Indic.

Pref. *Hágo--házes--ze--* *zemos--zeis--zen.*

Imp. *hazía.* Perf. *hize--ziste--zo*, &c.

Or, *bé hecho.*

Fut. *haré--rás*, &c.

Imperat. *Haz--haga--* *gamos--hazéd--hagan.*

Subj.

Pref. *Hago--gas*, &c. Imp. *hiziéra, haria, hiziesse*, Fut. *hiziére*.

Infin. *Hazer*. Partic. Perf. Paſſ. *hecho*, Ger. *haziendo*.

2. Conj. Indic.

Pref. *Quepo--cabes--be-- hemos--beys--ben.*

Imp. *cabía*. Perf. *cupe--piſte--pó*, &c.

Fut. *cabré--rás*, &c.

Subj.

Pref. *Quepa--pas*, &c. Imperf. *cupiéra--cabría--cupieſſe*. Fut. *cupiére*.

Part. Perf. Paſſ. *cabído*. Ger. *cabiendo*.

Ver. Indic.

Pref. *Veo--vees--vee-- vemos--veys--veen.*

Imp. *via--vias*, &c.

Perf. *vide, viſte--vido, vimos--ſtes--eron.*

Fut. *veré--ras*, &c.

Imperat. *Vee--vea-- veamos--ved--vean.*

Imperf. *viera-veria-viesse.*
Partic. *visso.*

Irregular *Solér.*

Imp. *solía.* Perf. *solí.* In like manner *Dolér.*

Venir, Decir, &c.

1. Indic. Pres. Vengo, vienes, viene; venimos, venís, vienen.

Imp. venía-ías, &c.

Perf. vine-viniste-vino; vinimos-vinisteis-vinieron.

Or, de venida. Plup. había venido.

Fut. { venré / vendré } rás-rá, &c.

Imperat. Ven-venga-gamos-venid-vengan.

Subj.

Pres. Venga-gas, &c. Imp. viniera-vinieras-viniera; viniéramos. Fut. viniere.

Infin. Venir. Part. venido. Ger. viniendo.

CHAP.

Many

CHAP. VIII.

Irregular Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

Venír, Dezír, Yr.

1. *Enír.* Indicative.

V Pref. *Vengo, vienes,--ne ; venimos--nis, vienen.*

Imp. *venía--ías;* &c.

Perf. *vine--niſte--no--nimos--niſte--niéron.*

Or, *he venído.* Plup. *avía venído.*

Fut. *vendré* } *rás--rá,* &c.
verné } *nás--ná,* &c.

Imperat. *Ven--venga-- gamos--venid--vengan.*

Subj.

Present. *Venga--gas,* &c. Imp. *viniéra--vernía--viniesse.* Fut. *viniére.*

Infin. *Venir.* Part. *venido.* Ger. *veniendo.*

Many

Many Verbs in *ir* are form'd irregularly in the Present Indicative; as, *salir*, *seguir*, *regir*, *sumir*, *subir*, *cubrir*, &c.

2. *Dezír*. Indic.

Pref. *Digo*, *dizes*, *ze*, *zimos*, *zis*, *zen*.
Imp. *dezía*. Perf. *dixe*. Fut. *diré*.
Imperat. *Di*, *diga*, *gamos*, *dezíd*, *digan*.

Subj.

Pref. *Diga*. Imp. *dixera*, *dixiera*, *dixesse*.
Fut. *dixere*. Partic. *dicho*. Ger. *diziendo*.

Many Verbs are conjugated like *dezír*, as, *contrazír*, &c. *Salír*, *seguír*, *regír*, *sumír*.

3. *Ir*, To go. Indic.

Pref. *Voy*, *vas*, *va*; *vamos*, *vays*, *van*.
Imp. *yva*. Perf. *fuy*, *fuiste*, *fué*, &c.
Fut. *iré*.
Imperat. *Va*, *Ve*, } *vaya*, *vamos*, *yd*, *vayan*.

Subj.

Pref. *Vaya*–*as*–*a*– *vamos*–*vays*–*vayan*.
Imp. *fuéra*–*yria*–*fuesse*. Fut. *fuére*.
Partic. *ydo*. Ger. *yendo*.

CHAP. IX.

IMPERSONALS, &c.

IMPERSONALS are declin'd in the Third Perſon Singular only; as, *Ay*, There is.

Ay, avía, uvo, a and *avía avido, avrá.* So the Subjunctive, as above.

Comple, It behoveth.

Comple--plia--plió--pliré, é and *avía complído.*

Es menester, It behoveth.

Era menester, &c.

Plazér.

Pláze : *plazía* : *plugo* : *plezerá* : *a* and *avía plezído* : *plega.* Subjunctive. *Plega, pluguiera, pluguieſſe, pluguiere, aya,* and *vuiéra plazido.*

Participles are form'd as above.

Adverbs may all be found in the Dictionary; ſo Prepoſitions, Conjunctions, Interjections.

In the Conjunctions, *y* ſhould always be us'd for *and*; except the following word ends, or the [illegible]

In the Prepoſitions, *de*, or *des*, when compounded, makes the word of a contrary ſignification; as, *deshazér*, to undo.

The *Syntax* is almoſt entirely the ſame with the *Latin*; and He that knows that *Syntax*, muſt know this by Conſequence.

Particles are not very numerous in this Tongue, but ſome there are, as *los de más*, or *los demas*, &c. Uſe, and a Dictionary, will let you into this Secret.

Some Phraſes are remarkable; as, *Favoreſcér me á-mí*, To favour me: Where two Accuſatives of the Perſon are put after the Verb; unlike the *Latin*, &c.

A *Metatheſis* of Letters is often us'd; as, *Leelde*, for *Leedlo*.

Proverbs in this and other Tongues ſhould be known, to avoid a Difficulty in reading: As, *Do víno el aſno, verná el albarda*; Where the Aſs is come, the Packſaddle will come: *i. e.* Where the Greater yields, the Leſſer will come after.

The

The Affinity of the Spanish with the Latin.

SUbstantives in *as* end in *ad*; as, *Civitas, Ciudad.*

Pl is often turn'd to *ll*; (which, by the way, must always be pronounc'd like *l*) as, *Plenus, Lleno*: *F* into *h*, as *facere, hacer*: *o* into *ion, Electio, Eleccion*: *um* into *o*, as *Ornamentum, Ornamento*; *is* in *lis* is taken away, as *fabrilis, fabril. Are, ere, ire*, are turn'd into *ar, er, ir.* An Addition is made to the End; as, *anas, anade*: to the Middle, as *Calum, Cielo*: to the Beginning, as *scala, escala.*

Lac, lèche. Casews, Quèso. Barba, barva; *bibo, bevo. Amicus, amigo*; *Acutus, agudo*; &c.

FINIS.